

vast number of curious phenomena, observed most carefully, and furnishes a most lucid exposition of the homologies of the singular flowers of which it treats. The illustrations also are excellent.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 13, 1862.—John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

NOTICE OF A NEW SPECIES OF DOLPHIN (*DELPHINUS CATALANIA*), DISCOVERED IN NORTH AUSTRALIA BY MR. JOHN MACGILLIVRAY. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

Mr. John Macgillivray has sent to Mr. Cuming, who has transferred them to the British Museum Collection, two skulls of a species of Dolphin or Bottlenose, which he regards as probably new.

These skulls were accompanied by the following notes :—

“ *DELPHINUS*, n. s.

“ *The larger of the two* skulls belonged to an individual killed off Cape Melville (within the Great Barrier Reefs), north-east coast of Australia, Sept. 5, 1860. It was a *female*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length; and from it were taken two fetuses, each 10 inches in length. The adult was of a very light lead-colour above and on the sides, gradually passing into the dirty leaden white of the lower parts, which were covered (as also the flippers) with longitudinally elongated blotches of dark lead-colour.

“ *The smaller of the two* skulls represents another Porpoise of the same species, harpooned off Cape Flattery, on the north-east coast of Australia, Oct. 9, 1860. It was considerably smaller than the first one, being only $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet in length. It was a *female*. The colour was *exactly* lead-colour, fading into whitish on the lower parts between the anus and the snout. The sides were marked with small oblong spots of the same colour as the back. Measurements when recent :—

“ Total length, snout to centre of tail, 6 feet 9 inches.

“ Snout to base of dorsal, 3 feet; length of anterior border of dorsal 13 inches; height of dorsal 8 inches; width of dorsal 12 inches; from posterior border of dorsal to tip of tail, 2 feet 8 inches.

“ Swimming-paws (midway between snout and dorsal) 13 inches long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad; from their base to end of snout, 13 inches.

“ Tail 22 inches across from tip to tip.

“ Anus 2 feet 2 inches in front of tail (centre of tip).

“ Eye $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind angle of mouth, and 12 inches from tip of upper jaw.

“ Lower jaw projecting 1 inch beyond the upper.

“ This Porpoise was occasionally seen, in small droves of from three to six, along the north-east coast of Australia, within the reefs. Two other species also were seen, but we could not fasten.”

The two skulls slightly differ in shape and size.

No. 1 is 17 inches long; the beak to the notch is 10 inches, and the upper tooth-bone $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the front lower teeth are worn away and truncated, like the teeth of the common *Delphinus tursio*, which was described as *D. brunatus* by Montague. There are twenty-seven teeth on each side in the upper, and twenty-five teeth on each side in the lower jaw.

No. 2 is 17 inches long; the beak $9\frac{1}{2}$, and the upper tooth-bone 8 inches long. The teeth twenty-four above (perhaps one on each side is deficient, as the end of the jaw is very tender), twenty-three or twenty-four below. The front lower teeth are slightly truncated; but this skull chiefly differs from No. 1 in being rather more convex and rather narrower, especially in the hinder part, from the middle of its length.

I have compared these skulls with those of the different species of Bottlenoses (*Tursio*) in the British Museum; and they are perfectly distinct from any of them. The species may be called *Delphinus Catalania*. It is smaller in size, and has a much smaller brain-cavity than *D. Cymodoce* (Gray, Zool. Erebus & Terror, t. 19) and *D. Metis* (Gray, Zool. Erebus & Terror, t. 18); and the beak is not so tapering as in these species, and the teeth are rather more numerous.

It is equally distinct from *Delphinus Eurynome* (Gray, Zool. Erebus & Terror, t. 17), believed to be from the North Sea.

It is not easy to point out the distinction of these species in words; but there cannot be a doubt about them when they are compared together.

I may here observe that *Delphinus Eutropia* (Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1849, 1; Zool. Erebus & Terror, t. 34 ined.), which, in the 'Catalogue of Cetaæa' in the British Museum, I have placed in the first section of *Tursia*, with *D. tursio* and the species above named, should be formed into a section of itself, characterized by having a very broad muzzle shelving on the sides, and the skull shelving down over the orbits, and thirty-four or thirty-five slender teeth on each side of each jaw. This section may be called EUTROPIA.

NOTICE OF A WINGLESS BIRD, OR MOHO, AND A RAVEN FOUND
IN THE ISLAND OF HAWAII BY MR. W. H. PEASE. BY DR.
J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

In a note lately received from Mr. W. H. Pease, dated Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1861, he observes, "I noticed in a late number of the 'Annals of Natural History' a description of a species of bird living in our islands (which was figured many years since in Dixon's 'Voyage'), by Mr. Gould; he refers it to the genus '*Moho*.'

"Please inform him that there is a *wingless bird* of small size living in the island of Hawaii, which the natives call '*Moho*,' which is now nearly extinct, having been killed off by the wild cats and dogs within late years; I have seen but a single specimen. There is also living there a species of Raven."

SOME REMARKS ON *AQUILA DESMURSII* (J. VERREAUX).
 BY J. H. GURNEY, M.P., F.Z.S.*

M. Jules Verreaux, who first recognized this Eagle as a distinct species, communicated his description of it to Dr. Hartlaub, by whom the species was made known to ornithologists in his admirable work on the Ornithology of West Africa.

My present object is to put on record some information as to this interesting bird, with which M. Jules Verreaux has been so good as to supply me, and also to give some indications of the changes of plumage to which this species appears liable, and which I have had the opportunity of examining in several examples which now form part of the collection of the Norwich Museum.

It may, however, be well to premise a few general remarks with reference to the geographical distribution of this Eagle, and to some of the peculiarities by which it is distinguished.

Aquila Desmursii has hitherto only been found in Tropical Africa, north of the Equator,—specimens having been obtained at Bissao on the western coast, and also in Nubia and Abyssinia, and on the banks of the White Nile.

It is a small species, intermediate in size between *Aquila pennata* and *Aquila nœvia*. From the former it is readily distinguishable by the greater length of all its measurements; from the latter (as also from *Aquila nœvioides*) it may, on the contrary, be distinguished by its less size and, as Dr. Hartlaub well remarks, “by the more delicately shaped bill, and by the greater length of the tail” as compared with that of the wings.

Another well-marked distinction, to which Dr. Hartlaub does not allude, is to be found in the presence in *Aquila Desmursii* of a well-defined, though small, occipital crest, consisting of from eight to nine pointed feathers, the longest of which are fully an inch and a half in length.

The colouring of this Eagle, described in Dr. Hartlaub’s work, is that which characterizes what I believe to be the adult bird after it has newly moulted and has acquired its fresh plumage. In this dress the general colouring of *Aquila Desmursii* closely resembles that of the adult of *Aquila nœvioides* under similar conditions, being of a rufous brown, varying in intensity in different portions of the same feather.

Other specimens of *Aquila Desmursii* exhibit a plumage of an extremely dark and almost uniform chocolate-colour. These individuals I believe to be immature birds, in which the feathers have been also newly acquired. In this stage they bear a considerable general resemblance in point of colouring to the immature specimens of *Aquila pennata*, though I have never met with an immature *Aquila pennata* quite so dark as some specimens I have seen of *Aquila Desmursii*. In *Aquila Desmursii*, as also in *Aquila nœvioides*,

* This paper will also be published in the Society’s ‘Transactions,’ accompanied by a plate.

both adult and immature birds appear liable to have their plumage exceedingly bleached by the action of the tropical sun; but it is remarkable that the feathers composing the occipital crest in *Aquila Desmursii* appear to retain their original tint, notwithstanding the partial loss of colour from the above cause in the portions of the plumage immediately adjacent. It should also be remarked that, in some immature specimens, nearly the whole under surface is of a very pale whitish brown—a variation from the ordinary darker colouring which cannot be accounted for by the effect of sun and weather only.

In conclusion, I will add the remarks on this species communicated to me by M. Jules Verreaux, which are as follows:—"According to the notes of the collectors, the irides of the adult birds are of a chestnut-brown tinged with yellow; whilst in the young birds the yellow tint is absent, and the brown is deeper, with but little tinge of chestnut. The natives (at Bissao) give the name of 'Socolas' to this species only, it being well known to them as a very courageous bird, attacking even the small Gazelles (*Cephalophorus Maxwelli*) which inhabit the same localities, and also preying on various birds, and especially the *Francolinus bicalcaratus*."

DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF PHYLLOPODOUS CRUSTACEANS, BELONGING TO THE GENERA ESTHERIA AND LIMNETIS. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

1. ESTHERIA JONESI, Baird.

Carapace of a comparatively hard, horny structure, and of a dark-brown colour. Valves ventricose, rounded, ovate. Umbones prominent, nearly central, but a little nearer the anterior extremity; involute and representing exactly those of a bivalve shell. Dorsal margin short; ventral rounded. Anterior extremity swollen, rounded, shorter than posterior extremity, which is somewhat compressed and rounded. Ribs numerous and narrow. Those of the upper half of carapace, from the umbo downwards, strongly developed, the edges being raised and strongly beaded; the interstices hollow, and more sparsely dotted with rather small irregular-sized punctations. Ribs of lower half of carapace, as far as the ventral margin, much smaller than those of upper half, narrower, and much more numerous; they are punctate also; but the interstices are so very narrow that no sculpture can be seen. Internally the surface is quite smooth, and of a dark-purple colour.

Length of carapace, 6 lines; breadth at umbo, nearly 5 lines.

Hab. Brackish water, Island of Cuba (*Dr. Dunker*). Communicated by T. R. Jones, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

2. ESTHERIA DUNKERI, Baird.

Carapace-valves broadly ovate and somewhat elongate. Umbones prominent, and placed at some distance (rather more than a third) from anterior extremity. Dorsal margin short, rather sloping. Ventral margin nearly straight, or only slightly rounded. Anterior extremity swollen, very convex, and rounded. Posterior extremity

elongate, more compressed, and not so rounded. The carapace is of a uniform yellow horn-colour, thin, and translucent. Ribs numerous, elevated, rather narrow, about twenty-seven in number, with the interstices marked with shallow pits and extremely fine punctations.

This species approaches somewhat to *E. brasiliensis*, but differs in the position of the umbones, those of *E. Dunkeri* being further from the anterior extremity. The relative size of anterior and posterior extremities differs also, the former in *E. brasiliensis* being much broader than in the present species. It is a larger species also than *E. brasiliensis*.

Length of carapace, 7 lines; breadth at umbo, 4 lines.

Hab. Zimapan, Mexico; in fresh water (*Dr. Dunker*). Communicated by T. R. Jones, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

3. ESTHERIA LOFTI, Baird.

Carapace of a very light amber-colour, oval, rather swollen. Umbones very prominent, elongate, placed near the anterior extremity. Dorsal margin slightly sloping. Ventral margin rounded. Anterior extremity swollen, rounded, and broader than the posterior, which is rather narrow, and somewhat compressed. Ribs of carapace few, broad; interstices marked with coarse-looking, raised, flexuous lines.

This species resembles in form the *E. tetracera* as represented by Krynicki, and found by him near Moscow and at Charkow, Russia.

Length of carapace, rather more than 4 lines; breadth at umbo, 3 lines.

Hab. Stagnant water on the banks of the Tigris, near Bagdad. Collected, along with *E. dahalacensis*, by the late W. R. Loftus, Esq., in May 1855. (*Mus. Brit.*)

4. ESTHERIA RUBIDGEI, Baird.

Carapace-valves ovate. Dorsal margin long, straight. Umbones small, placed near the anterior extremity. Ventral margin slightly rounded. Anterior extremity rounded. Posterior extremity emarginate at upper part, giving it somewhat the appearance of the shell of an *Avicula*. Anterior extremity rather the larger. Ribs of carapace not numerous, and wide apart, the surface in the interspaces marked with coarse and flexuously disposed raised lines.

This species partakes of the characters of straight-dorsal-margined species, *E. dahalacensis* and *E. Macgillivrayi*. From the last species it differs in size, form of posterior extremity, and markings of interspaces between the ribs, as well as their comparative size and number, those of the present species being fewer and wider apart.

Length of carapace, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth at umbo, 2 lines.

Hab. A dried-up "vley" near Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony. Collected by Dr. Rubidge, and communicated to Henry Woodward, Esq., by W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

5. ESTHERIA MACGILLIVRAYI, Baird.

Carapace-valves ovate. Dorsal margin long, straight. Umbones small, placed about 1 line from the anterior extremity. Ventral

margin rounded. Anterior extremity rounded, as well as posterior, both being of nearly equal size. Ribs of carapace numerous, narrow, and finely punctate in the interstices.

In general outline this species resembles very much *E. dahala-censis*; but the ribs are narrower, more numerous, and the surface of the interstices is much more finely punctate.

Length of carapace, about 5 lines; breadth at umbo, 3 lines.

Hab. Brackish lake, Green Point, Cape of Good Hope (*J. Macgillivray*). (*Mus. Brit.*)

6. ESTHERIA CALDWELLI, Baird.

Carapace-valves swollen, ovate, of a pale horn-colour. Umbones large, prominent, and ferruginous-coloured, placed at about one-third distance from the anterior extremity. Dorsal margin short, and nearly straight. Anterior extremity rounded, short, a little broader than posterior extremity, which is long and rounded. Ventral margin rounded. Ribs of carapace numerous, rather narrow. Interstices roughly and strongly punctate.

Length of carapace, nearly 4 lines; breadth at umbo, rather more than 2 lines.

Hab. Lake Winnipeg, N. America (*W. Caldwell, Esq.*). (*Mus. Brit.*)

7. LIMNETIS GOULDII, Baird.

Carapace nearly quite globular, ventricose, and of a light horn-colour. Surface of valves smooth, not ribbed, and covered entirely with numerous very small hollow punctations exactly resembling those on the top of a thimble. The point to which the adductor muscles are attached is very marked, being slightly prominent and very smooth and shining; and the branchial canals on the surface of the valves are strongly exhibited.

This species resembles very much *L. Wahlbergii* of Lovén, from Port Natal. In addition, however, to the total difference of habitat, this species differs from the one described by Lovén in size, being double the dimensions of it. The animal, too, differs in some particulars; but as all the specimens I have examined are males, and the one figured by Lovén is a female, I do not know how far these differences may be merely sexual.

Diameter of carapace, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Fresh water at St. Ann's, twenty miles from Montreal, Canada. Collected by Charles Gould, Esq., June 1857. (*Mus. Brit.*)

NOTE ON *FURINA TEXTILIS*. BY GERARD KREFFT, ACTING CURATOR AUSTR. MUS.

During my rambles in the neighbourhood of Sydney I have found a number of small Snakes, varying in length from 8 to 12", and answering to the description given by Duméril and Bibron of *Furina textilis*. None of the specimens obtained have exceeded 16" in length; and I have been naturally anxious to procure the young of this spe-

cies. During two years I was unsuccessful, and I began to think at last that this Snake was only the immature form of some other species, which supposition became a belief when some months ago I found an egg containing as large a specimen of *Furina textilis* as I had ever met with before. On further investigation I found that the distinct bands and black spots of this Snake faded with the growth of the individual, and apparently vanished altogether in old specimens. As the egg and young in my possession are of a size generally produced by Snakes from 3 to 4 feet in length, and as I have a series of specimens in which the disappearance of the bands and markings may be clearly traced, I do not hesitate to assert that *Pseudonaia textilis* is only a young Snake. Inviting the scrutiny of more able naturalists than myself to this fact, I beg to refer at the same time to my collection forwarded to the International Exhibition, specimens Nos. 66 and 40, which I believe to be identical.

I have since forwarded a full-grown adult Snake of this species to Dr. Günther, which I have stuffed, as in the dry specimens the remains of the rings on the body may be better observed than when preserved in spirits. I have been unable to find any description in Duméril and Bibron of the large *Furina* of which I suppose the *F. textilis* to be the young; and, not being in possession of the British Museum Catalogue, I do not know whether this Snake has been described at all.

NOTE ON THE DEER OF FORMOSA. BY P. L. SCLATER, M.A.,
PH.D., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

In some remarks on the Japanese Deer received by the Society in 1860, which I made before the meeting of this Society in the month of November of that year*, I gave some reasons for considering *Cervus sika* of the 'Fauna Japonica,' *Cervus pseudaxis* of the French naturalists, and Dr. Gray's *Rusa japonica* as probably synonyms of the same species. In a communication made to the Society in the following year, Dr. Gray ultimately admits that his *Rusa japonica* is probably the same as *Cervus sika*, "though it differs so much from the figure and description of that animal in the 'Fauna Japonica';"† and I believe there is now little doubt upon this point. Mr. Westerman, the Director of the Gardens of the Zoological Society of Amsterdam, to whom we parted with a pair of these Japanese Deer in 1861, has informed me that he was previously well acquainted with the species, and that it is certainly identical with the type of *Cervus sika* in the Leyden Museum. Since the arrival of the first example of this Deer (the pair presented to the Society by Mr. Wilks, July 21, 1860), we have received several others. In September 1861, a female arrived from our Corresponding Member, Mr. Blyth of Calcutta, being one of the examples he has commented upon in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal' (xxx. p. 90); and in June of the same year we purchased a pair of these animals, the male of which was subsequently parted with to Mr. Westerman. On the 31st of August,

* Ann. & Mag. ser. 3. vol. vii. p. 142.

† Ibid. vol. viii. p. 341.

1861, the female presented by Mr. Wilks produced a male calf; and there seems every probability of this Deer doing well in this country.

With regard, however, to the Formosan Deer (*Cervus taëvanus* or *taiouanus*), I was certainly wrong in supposing it to be the same as the Japanese *Cervus sika*. Knowing nothing about it, except from Mr. Blyth's description, I supposed that he who created the species was to be trusted when he destroyed it. I therefore put faith in what Mr. Blyth wrote in a letter to me (dated July 4th, 1860), that he was then "satisfied" that the Formosan and Japanese Deer were of "one and the same species." It appears, however, from what Mr. Swinhoe says (see P. Z. S. 1861, p. 235), that all the living Deer sent to Mr. Blyth were of the Japanese species, and that Mr. Blyth never had the Formosan species alive*. Mr. Blyth's comparison, therefore, was made between animals of the same species.

All doubt, however, as to the perfect distinctness of the Formosan Deer from the Japanese *Cervus sika* is removed since we have received the fine male of the *Cervus taëvanus*, presented to us by our Corresponding Member, Mr. Swinhoe, in December last. It will be evident to any one who inspects this animal and compares it with the adjoining specimen of *Cervus sika*, that, though probably nearly allied to the latter and belonging to the same group of Deer, it is quite distinct specifically. Its larger size and the deep-red colouring of the posterior part of the neck are quite sufficient to distinguish it. With the true form of the horns in *Cervus taëvanus* we are not yet acquainted, owing to our specimen having broken and worn down his horns while in confinement.

But we have to thank Mr. Swinhoe (who is now Vice-Consul in Formosa) for another and most valuable addition to our series of Deer. On April 28th, a specimen of what I suppose Mr. Swinhoe to mean by the "Roe-Deer"† of Formosa arrived, and is now doing well in our Menagerie. It turns out to be a species of the *Rusine* group of Deer, quite distinct from any of the four species of this

* Mr. Blyth says, "Mr. Sclater is wrong in identifying the Japanese and Formosan species" (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1861, p. 192, note); but he neglects to add that my mistake arose from the incorrect information with which he himself had furnished me.

† Mr. Swinhoe writes to me, "Four if not five Deer are on their way to you. The buck (*C. taëvanus*) left me in high condition; and a lovely animal he was. The doe of the same species sent was with young; and I have some apprehensions about her. The two buck Roe-Deer will, I think, delight the Society, as they must surely be new species. I did not know of their existence till my visit to Taiwanfoo. They are known to the Chinese here as Cheeangs, and are procured by them from the aborigines of the inner hills. The *C. taëvanus*, which is procured from the same savages, is distinguished as the Lok or Stag; and the *Cervulus* as the Kiung. I have seen nothing as yet of the Bear or the Mountain Sheep, said to be found in Formosa; but since my arrival here I have sent a fine pair of Monkeys to my friend in Hong Kong for transmission to the Gardens. They may turn out novelties, and I have no doubt you would like more; so I will try and procure a few more. The Tortoises from Southern Formosa I take to be peculiar, and I have accordingly forwarded you a few; I have also preserved some in spirits." [These Tortoises have arrived, and turn out to be *Emys Bennettii*, Gray.—P. L. S.]

section* we at present possess, and in all probability of a species hitherto unknown, and for which I propose the temporary designation *Cervus Swinhoïi*. It would appear, therefore, that there are four distinct species of Deer inhabiting the coasts of China and Japan, concerning which we require much more information:—

1. *Cervus sika*, Temm. & Sieb. (*Rusa japonica*, Gray), from Japan.

2. *Cervus pseudaxis*, Eyd. & Soul. (Gray, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 236, pl. xxvii.), from Northern China.

3. *Cervus taëvanus*, Blyth (Journ. A. S. B. xxix. p. 90), from Formosa.

4. *Cervus Swinhoïi*, sp. nov., from Formosa.

Our single male specimen of Swinhoe's Deer stands about 2 feet 8 inches in height, and presents the general appearance of a small Deer of the Sambar group (*Rusa*). The head, neck, and fore legs are greyish black, growing more rufescent on the back, and passing on the rump and hind quarters into a deep chestnut. The tail is rather long and very bushy, and composed of grizzly-blackish hairs. The inside of the thighs and belly beneath are fawn-colour, passing on the inside of the legs into pale ochraceous. The animal appears to be in about its second year. The present horns have been injured whilst growing, and are much broken.

ON A NEW BIRD FROM THE ISLE OF MADAGASCAR.

BY DR. G. HARTLAUB, FOR. MEMB.

TYLAS†, n. g. (*Pycnonotinæ*).

Char. Gen.—*Rostrum satis robustum et elongatum, rectiusculum, emarginatum, dimidio apicali compressum, basin versus dilatatum; culmine carinato, subarcuato; naribus apertis, ovalibus; vibrissis rictalibus nonnullis conspicuis, mollibus. Alæ longiusculæ, caudæ dimidium superantes; remige prima subspuria, quarta et quinta longissimis, subæqualibus, tertia brevior, secunda multo brevior. Cauda longa, æqualis. Tarsi breviusculi; pedibus parvis; digitis gracilibus, debilibus, interno vix brevior; unguibus debilibus.*

TYLAS EDUARDI, sp. nov. *Supra subolivascenti-plumbea; capite toto nigro, nitore chalybeo; cauda dorso concolore; scapis reetricum supra nitide nigris, subtus albis; corpore subtus cum subalaribus et subcaudalibus ochraceo; capitis nigredine circumscripte albido circumdata; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tot. circa 8^{'''}; rostr. a fr. 9^{'''}, a rict. 11^½^{'''}; al. 4^{''} 5^{'''}; caud. a bas. 3^{''} 4^{'''}; tars. 9^¾^{'''}; dig. med. c. ung. 9^{'''}.

We have named this interesting new form after its discoverer, Mr. Edward Newton, a gentleman who has recently visited Mada-

* *Cervus Duvaucelii* et *C. Aristotelis*, ex Ind. cont.; *C. rusa*, ex Malacca; *C. moluccensis*, ex ins. Molucc.

† τυλάς, "avis quædam ignota turdina."

gascar, and whose zealous efforts have very materially forwarded our knowledge of the ornithology of the East-African Archipelago.

The genus *Tylas* is nearly allied to *Hypsipetes*, but differs in the beak being decidedly stronger, broader, and more inflated; in the longer wings, which in *Hypsipetes* do not reach to the middle of the tail; in the tail being proportionally shorter; and in the rictal bristles being much more developed. The under tail-coverts are very long. The iris is yellow—a colour not found hitherto in the genus *Hypsipetes*. The whole system of coloration is different from that of the latter genus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of a new Species of Cynopterus from Morty Island.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S.

THE British Museum has lately received from Mr. A. R. Wallace two interesting specimens of a fruit-eating Bat from Morty Island, collected in 1861, which appears not yet to have been registered in the Catalogues. I therefore subjoin a short specific description of it. It is easily known from all the other species by the extraordinary length of its tail; indeed, it seems to form a section or subgenus apart, that may be called *Uronycteris*.

Cynopterus (Uronycteris) albiventer.

Tail elongate and free, produced beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane. Nostrils much produced, tubular, and far apart. Brown above, with greyer base to the hairs. Face and throat only slightly hairy, grey; side of the neck and breast yellow-brown; side of the body brown; chest and middle of the belly white; the wing brown.

Hab. Morty Island.

The length of the fore-arm 2 inches; length of tail (dry) nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The wing-bone on the upper surface of the wings of both specimens is marked with some irregular white spots; these may be only accidentally or even artificially produced in the process of preservation, or by carriage, as the spots on the two sides of the same wing are unlike, and those of the two specimens dissimilar.

On the Larvæ of Hypoderma. By F. BRAUER.

In August 1860, the author communicated to the Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna some observations on the change of skin in the larvæ of *Hypoderma*. He now calls attention to the agreement of his observations with those published by Leuckart on the larvæ of the *Muscidæ*, which is especially important, as the investigations were quite independent of each other.

In the *Æstridæ* change of skin was said to take place by Neuman and Joly; but neither of these authors had witnessed this pheno-